

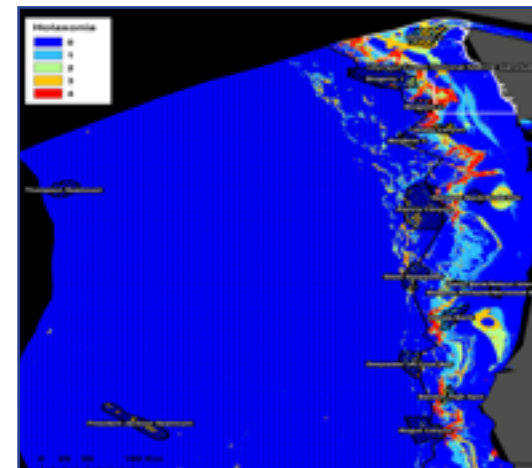
B. Detailed descriptions of deep-sea coral and sponge communities, including the fish and invertebrates associated with them, at sites such as coral areas off Washington, Cordell Bank off central California, and Piggy Bank off southern California. The picture shows a deep-sea coral (*Phumarella longispina*) on a large boulder at 1,000 ft (318 m) depth at Piggy Bank.



A compilation of structure-forming deep-sea coral locations known to date, shown in light green on the map. See Appendix II for a more detailed deep-sea coral distribution map.



Predictive maps of areas where deep-sea corals are likely to occur.



The amount and distribution of deep-sea coral bycatch, and the geographic extent of bottom trawling. The 2009 extent of bottom trawling is shown on the map as 10 km x 10 km grids. The grid color indicates the trawling intensity measured in cumulative hours over the year. The trawling intensity data can be found at the Pacific Coast Ocean Observing System (PaCOOS) West Coast Habitat Server (<http://pacoos.coas.oregonstate.edu>). The bycatch and trawling data can help the Council assess the risk of interactions between fishing gear and corals. It can also help guide the Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program's selection of future survey sites to better understand the relationships between corals, fish, and fishing.

(Notes: 1. Grids fished by fewer than three bottom-trawling vessels are not shown. 2. Coral presence in a colored grid does not necessarily imply interaction between trawling and corals; it only means that trawling occurred in 2009 in the same grid where a coral has been documented. 3. Crosshatched are the areas closed to bottom trawling year-round to protect EFH or for the purpose of reducing incidental take of overfished rockfish.)